## A Method of Reading HEBREW;

Illustrated, by expressing in English characters PSALM 23.

In order to pronounce Hebrew intelligibly, that is, in such a manner that every Letter of a word may be known by the Sound, where the Sense of a word is before unknown; it is necessary, that each Letter have always the same Sound, which must be distinct from that of every other Letter. The 22 Letters have here the following powers ---

עירה א תשרקצפסנמלכטחזרגב bgdzchtklmnsptzqrshth aeuio

Where neither of these long Vowels occurs, a short Vowel is supplied; and the short  $\check{a}$  is here preferred, because most easily distinguished: which supplemental Vowel may be inserted at pleasure, either in the middle of a word, or at the end of it. When the 3 Vowels  $\exists \ 1$  begin syllables; they may (if pronounced more easily) be sounded like  $b \ v \ y$ : because, when thus sounded, they are still distinct and intelligible. Note, that g (1) is pronounced as in gold --- cb (1) as in cbild --- and g (2) must frequently have after it the supplemental vowel, particularly at the end of a word. This system of Pronunciation will be better understood, from a Specimen; in which (with a particular exception to the above method) the word  $J \ E \ H \ O \ V \ A \ H$  is pronounced nearly in the common way.

This Specimen is here given, at the earnest request of some very respectable Friends; and partly, as it enables the Musical Reader to Sing one of the Songs of Sion, in its Original Hebrew: which has not, perhaps, been attempted for many ages. Not the least deviation is made here, in adapting the Hebrew Words to the Notes of a solemn Tune, already well known; particularly, for its being connected with Mr Addison's celebrated Paraphrase of this same Psalm: see Spectator, No. 441.

The common division of this Psalm is into 6 very unequal Verses. But the Sense divides it into 2 Stanzas, with 6 lines in each, agreeably to the Tune; and this it does very naturally as to every line, one or two excepted. But, tho' the Hebrew generally closes the Sense with each Line; yet sometimes the Sense goes on, in connection with the Line following: as it frequently does in Greek, Latin, and English Poetry. And therefore the beginning of line x1 is connected in sense with the line before it: which may be the case with the first word of line 2, if connected necessarily with the former line; tho' the construction may be vindicated, as it here stands. The Text is given here exactly as usual; excepting in 5 instances --- the necessary being added 3 times, and the pronoun 7 twice --- on the authority of MSS and antient Versions.

ז יהודה רעי לא אחסר בנאות 2 דשא ירביצני על מי מנוחות 3 ינהלני נפשי ישובב ינחני 4 במעגלי צדק למען שמו 5 גם כי אלך בגיא צלמות 6 לא אירא רע כי אתה עמדי: 7 שבטך ומשענתך המה ינחמוני 8 תערך לפני שלחן נגד צררי 9 דשנת בשמן ראשי וכוסי רויה 10 אך טובן וחסדן ירדפוני 11 כל ימי חיי ושבתי

N.B. The lines 3 & 4 are sung to the same Notes, as lines 1 & 2; and, of course, the lines 9 & 10 go to the same parts of the Tune, as the lines 7 & 8.



- 3. I-nel-ni nap---shi i-shu-bab i-nach-ni He guideth me, my soul he converteth, he leadeth me,
- 4. Ba--mo--ga--li tzad--qa la--mo--na sha--mu In the paths of righteousness, for the sake of his name:



STANZA II.

- 7. Shab-tak um-shon-thak e-me i-nach-mu-ni Thy rod and thy staff, these shall comfort me;
- 8. Tho-rak lap-ni shal-chan na-gad tza-ra-ri
  Thou spreadest before me a table, in the presence of mine enemies:
- 9. Dash-nath bash-man ra-shi va-cu-si ru-ye.
  Thou anointest with oil my head, and my cup overfloweth;
- Verily thy goodness and thy mercy shall accompany me,
- 11. Kal i—mi chi—i u—sha---thi
  All the days of my life: and my dwelling shall be
- In the house of Jehovah, for ever and ever.